

## OPERATIONS DELAYED

## AMERICAN WORK AT PARIS EXPOSITION IS BEING HAMPERED.

French People Retard Foreign Exhibits in Order that Their Own May Be First Put in Place.

## EPIDEMIC OF GALLIC DUELS

## IT HAS ITS ORIGIN IN THE ANTI-SEMITIC PROPAGANDA.

Result of the De Dion-Bouton Saint Alery Meeting—De Gallifet on Coups d'Etat—Thieves in Paris.

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PARIS, April 7.—The advance guard of the army of foreigners invading the Paris exposition has made its entry, and a very large proportion are Americans. Every moment of the day one sees cabs flying about the boulevards loaded with Saratoga trunks, while the American accent is heard in restaurants and other places of popular resort. The hotels are already filling up and the prices of everything are rising. In fact those first arrivals form a sort of forlorn hope on whom the hotel and shopkeepers are experimenting with increased charges. Not only the visitors, but permanent residents, are beginning to feel the burden of the advance rates which most of the hotels have so raised that the regular guests are obliged either to leave or to accept accommodations. Those who are unfortunate enough to have only monthly leases on their apartments have been notified that their rents will be doubled for six months after the opening of the exposition. The cabdrivers have an eye on greater wealth and are trying to arrange with the government for increased fares. At the exposition itself everything is bustle and confusion. Heavy draught teams line the streets adjoining the exposition buildings, waiting to deposit their loads of exhibits. The American exhibitors are finding themselves seriously handicapped in preparing for the installation, owing to the unexpected congestion on the railroads between Havre and Paris, and also on the tracks within the exposition grounds. There is a continual struggle between representatives of every nation to get cars in the grounds, but the French people hold the key and take good care that their own cars are taken to their exhibit space and unloaded before those of the United States and other nations. Russia and Belgium are the only countries favored. United States Commissioner General Peck is disturbed by this, and in order to expedite matters has stationed men along the railroad from Havre to Paris for the purpose of pushing through the cars carrying American exhibits.

Some alarm was recently created by the discovery of a few cases of smallpox in Paris, especially as the discovery was made on the eve of the exposition, and for a short time there was a great demand for vaccination. Medical statistics just published show, however, that there is little ground for anxiety as the disease, which made its appearance at the beginning of the year, has now practically disappeared. In all only nine deaths have been reported among a population of two and a half millions.

The talk of society is of the crop of duels springing from the De Lubersac-De Rothschild duel, which is really the fruit of the present anti-Semitic mania. The whole affair is of trivial origin, dating from the school days of the two principal actors when on one occasion Comte De Lubersac found Baron De Rothschild in possession of the college tennis court and asked him to quit. De Rothschild refused, and in the course of a dispute which ensued De Lubersac called him a "dirty Jew." The resulting ill-feeling lasted during the remainder of their college days. Comte De Lubersac was recently a member of the Jockey Club and an unpleasant remark was repeated to him by a fellow member to his old duelist and thereupon he wrote an insulting letter to Baron Robert De Rothschild. Although the second decided that the fact that the Baron was a minor debarred him from seeking satisfaction, a meeting between the two is only postponed, as De Rothschild is determined to settle the matter on the field of honor. Three other duels, of which one was decided on Wednesday, are the immediate outcome of the quarrel and are directly traceable to the hostility of the rival Semite and anti-Semite cliques. The offensive reference to De Rothschild's second, M. De Saint Alery, insinuating that he is a Jewish coward, made in the letter written by Comte De Dion and Comte Boni De Castellane in their capacity as De Lubersac's seconds, has brought a challenge from M. Saint Alery to Comte De Dion, who is the principal second of De Lubersac. This attack on the De Rothschild is considered most unkind, as they are remarkable for their generosity toward all charitable undertakings in Paris.

President Loubet inaugurated the Salon by an official visit on Thursday, and vouching day, Friday, was the occasion of the usual society gathering. The Salon is held this year in temporary buildings in the south of the Seine formerly occupied by the Grenelle abattoirs. The consensus of opinion is that the quality of the works exhibited is mediocre. A sculpture, a remarkable feature is the absence of bronzes, the only example being an enormous bas-relief by McMonies, destined for the Brooklyn triumphal arch. The Temps critic says this bas-relief is very noteworthy in detail, but that the artist, McMonies, has failed in general effect.

Captain Appleton, of Boston, ex-president of the Massachusetts branch of Sons of the American Revolution, has arrived here with the object of seeking the graves of French soldiers and sailors who fell in the cause of American independence. He intends to place over these graves commemorative tablets. He commenced his task by making the rounds of the Parisian cemeteries.

The Chamber of Deputies accomplished a serious piece of work this week, in deciding the question of the composition of the colonial army, which matters has occupied parliamentary attention for some time past. There has been a fight between the ministers of war and marine as to which should have control, the naval men strongly insisting that the colonial army should be attached to the Ministry of Marine on the ground that its transport service depends upon them. The Chamber, after an excellent speech by the Marquis De Gallifet, the war minister, decided that the force in question should be controlled by the War Office and should be composed of native troops with Frenchmen as commissioned and non-commissioned officers. In the course of the debate the war minister dispelled the idea fostered by the Nationalists that France could be invaded by a foreign power having a big navy. He declared that all the naval ports of France were perfectly safe from a foreign landing, while in the case of the other seaports a big navy would only be useful in re-embarking its invaders if the latter succeeded in occupying the overwhelming forces the French could bring against them. The marquis, who is now quite recovered from his recent severe attack of grip, created considerable amusement in the Chamber by the candor of a statement made in reply to a motion submitted providing that colonial troops should not be stationed in continental France, on the ground that they would be more susceptible to an attempt to bring about a coup d'etat. "A coup d'etat,"

said he, "is impossible. Coups d'etat are not made at the naval ports of L'Orient, Brest or Toulon, whither such troops would be brought. Coups d'etat are made in Paris. I know something of them. They have often been proposed to me. The proposers have not even waited till I became a minister. They were satisfied with my rank of general."

"But," he added amid laughter, "I said to myself, my friend, if they make this proposal to you, they must have made the same to others, and I felt humiliated, and refused the proposals for three reasons—first, I had sufficient self-pride not to commit the crime of treason against my country; second, I found the proposals stupid and imprudent; and, third, the result for me would have been extremely unpleasant, because for a coup d'etat, to succeed the consent of the minister of war and of the military governor of Paris must be obtained, and I know my friend, General Brugere, too well. He would have me arrested, and I would do the same for him if he did the same thing."

The Chamber thereupon rejected the motion.

## TWO-HOUR SWORD FIGHT.

Duel Between Comte De Dion and M. De Saint Alery.

PARIS, April 7.—A duel between Comte De Dion and M. de Saint Alery, the respective seconds of Comte de Lubersac and Baron Edouard de Rothschild, in their quarrel, was fought this morning in the hippodrome at Neuilly le Valois. M. de Saint Alery was slightly wounded in the sixteenth onslaught and the duel was then stopped. The combat lasted nearly two hours. M. de Saint Alery, who was slightly wounded in the right arm, was taken home at once. Comte de Dion fought in defiance of his doctor's orders, who counseled a further postponement of the duel on account of his sprained wrist.

## Thieves Flocking to Paris.

LONDON, April 7.—London is apparently to be denuded for the next few months of certain more or less distinguished personages, such as confidence men and jewel thieves, for this class of criminals are being taken to Paris. It is computed by a Scotland Yard official that two hundred detectives are engaged at the channel ports of England and France in watching this immigration of thieves.

## GARROTED FOR MURDER

FIVE PORTO RICANS PUBLICLY EXECUTED NEAR PONCE.

Were Convicted of an Unusually Brutal Crime—No Disorder Except a Fight on the Platform.

PONCE, Porto Rico, April 7.—The five men—Simeon Rodriguez, Carlos Pacheco, Hermogenes Pacheco, Eugenio Rodriguez and Rosalio Santiago—convicted of the murder, in October, 1898, of Prudencio Mendez, at Yauco, after criminally assaulting the wife and daughters of their victim, who were compelled to dance about the corpse, were executed to-day by the garrote during the early forenoon in this city at a spot about a mile from the jail. Business was suspended and large but orderly crowds lined the streets and surrounded the elevated platform on which the execution took place. The policing was perfect. A company of infantry was held ready in the vicinity, but its services were not needed.

The doomed men, manacled and attended by priests, received visitors during the last twenty-four hours. They slept but little and smoked and talked much. The father of the Pacheco brothers visited his sons, and the sentencing judges, who were present, were compelled to turn away from the pathetic scene.

The owners of public coaches having refused the use of their vehicles, two-wheeled carts, each drawn by one horse, were used to carry the condemned men to the place of execution. Each man had a cart to himself and was accompanied by a priest. The executioner's cart led the procession. The condemned men were manacled hands and feet and wore black caps and robes, which were adjusted on them by the chief executioner, who told them to be brave and reminded them that it was not a personal matter with him, but simply the carrying out of the law. Eugenio Rodriguez related the execution and in the scuffle his clothing was torn. Before he was subdued five officers were required to overpower him.

He addressed the crowd on his way to the platform, declaring his innocence and blaspheming and cursing every one, in spite of the efforts of the priests.

The women along the route of the procession wailed and wept as the condemned men went by. A halt was made near the platform and the carts proceeded singly to the steps. Some of the condemned men walked up, but others had to be carried to the platform, where they were seated and bound with their backs to the posts. As the executioner tightened the screw rapidly the bodies twitched for two or three minutes, and then all was over. The last body slipped from its fastenings and fell to the floor an hour after the execution. The other bodies remained in position on the platform for four hours.

Thousands of people, unmoved, viewed the spectacle and heard the speeches of three of the condemned men from the platform, but they refused to hear the speech of the executioner, who coolly paced the platform. The Pacheco brothers kissed each other farewell just before the execution.

The great publicity of the garroting exhibition with the black robes condemned in open carts, the slow procession, the entreaties of the priests and the brutal doings of the executioner with the later exhibition of the corpses to the assembled thousands, made a horrible spectacle. The prominent Americans here, however, think the actual killing of the men was sure and quick and not inferior to hanging. The method of adjusting the garrote and the employment of human agency to complete the execution they consider bad.

The citizens of this place censure the American authorities for permitting the Spanish mode of execution, although they favored the death penalty being inflicted. The crowds dispersed in an orderly manner after the execution and the business houses were reopened.

## Strikers Now Quiet.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, April 7.—The strikers are now quiet and the soldiers who were called out yesterday owing to the riots have been removed. Because of the incompetency of the city police, a force of insular police has been detailed to Porto Rico. The scene of yesterday's disorders but no more trouble is expected there.

Governor General Davis has appointed Lieutenant Heavy, police inspector, and at the suggestion of the mayor a complete reorganization of the police force is contemplated.

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## Souvenir and Music

Monday, April 9, 1900, at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock p. m. at

## The When

The public invited to the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the

## Opening

Of The

## When Clothing Store

In Indianapolis.

## One-Fourth of a Century

In continuous contact with the masses establishes conclusively that the system inaugurated by the

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Twenty-five years ago of retailing at wholesale prices has been of advantage and benefit to the CONSUMER.

The growth of the WHEN has been as rapid and permanent as the city itself. The business principles which it introduced twenty-five years ago, "One Price To All," "All Goods Marked In Plain Figures," "Money Refunded If Purchase Is Unsatisfactory," principles which were then unknown in this city, developed such a degree of confidence with the masses that the success established in the beginning has had a continuous run for 25 years.

What we have done to merit confidence in the past we will continue to do in the future, to which will be added the ability which comes from experience and contact during an era of activity and commercial progression.

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Our promises in the future, as in the past, will be made from day to day through this and kindred mediums. Our purpose now is to express the gratitude due to an appreciative and responsive public, and extend to all an invitation to our opening

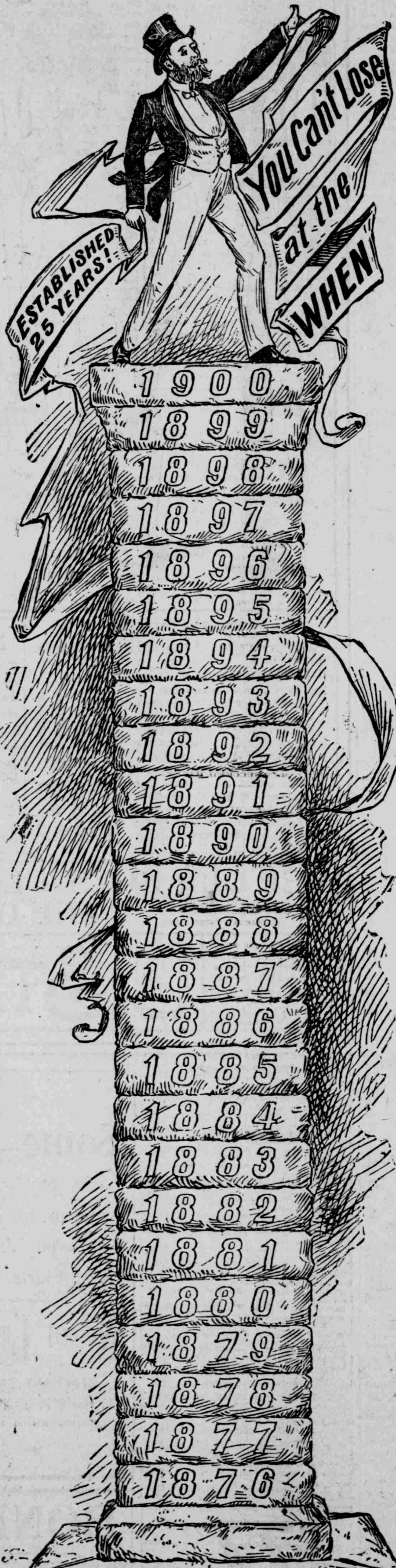
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